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CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS AND SYMPATHIZERS

CH'EN PO-TA, CCP THEORETICIAN -- Hsien-tai Jih-pao, 23 Aug 49

Ch'en Po-ta (Ueda: 12864, 228, 12052) is a native of Hui-an in south Fukien. His parents were poor, but he managed to get some schooling in Chi-mei, near Amoy. While serving as secretary to Chang Chen (3065, 11329) he was secretly a revolutionary. His high talents and character endeared him to his employer. When Ch'en was arrested in Nan-ching, Chang tried hard to get him released but without avail.

Later, while studying in Pei-p'ing he fell under the influence of the scholar, Wu Ch'eng-shih (1206, 3690, 182), who was a strong Marxist and very anti-Japanese. Ch'en became a professor in China University, using an assumed name. His students read avidly the essays written under his real name; and when once he inadvertently used it, they attacked him fiercely as a plagiarist. They could not believe that their favorite author was this man of stumbling speech with a Fukienese accent.

When war with Japan broke out in 1937, Ch'en fled to Yanan. Here he lectured in the Central Party College and headed the research department on Chinese problems. He also became political secretary to Mao Tse-tung. Under these favorable conditions his literary output grew in quantity and quality. At this time were written his "Three People's Principles in Outline", "Critique of Mo-tzu", and "Philosophy of Lao-tzu".

Ch'en's writings began to attract attention shortly before the Sino-Japanese war. In particular his "Critique of the Philosophy of Yeh Ch'ing" became quite popular. It now appears with other essays in a volume entitled "The Search for Truth." His fame and popularity as a writer are by no means confined to China. In 1943 he wrote a review of the book, "China's Destiny," which, on being published in the "Liberation Daily," attracted wide attention. This review attacked the comradre-fascist arguments in Chiang's book (really written by the notorious T'ao Hsi-sheng (12868, 2806, 9308)). After reading this review, the Generalissimo severely criticised T'ao. However, the brief and pungent critique was widely read in KMT territory, and translated into English.

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for Western readers. Ch'en's "China's Four Great Families" was also translated and published abroad. This work, and "The Public Enemy Chiang" are strong indictments of conditions under KMT rule.

Ch'en is a member of the Central Committee, and Deputy Chief of the Propaganda Bureau. Simple and unassuming among his friends, his very name is a terror to his enemies because of the power of his pen.

GENERAL FENG PAI-CHU, HERO IN LIBERATION OF SOUTH CHINA -- Hsien-tai Jih-pao, 23 Aug 49

In 1926, Feng Pai-chu left Ta-hsia University, where he was a student, and returned to his native Hainan to take part in revolutionary work. Now, after 23 years in such work, he has been elected to head the People's Government on that island. When the Red Army was incorporated into the government forces to fight the Japanese in 1937, he was battalion commander. The Japanese invaded Hainan on 10 February 1939 and Feng's forces continually attacked them. While the invaders were in collusion with reactionary KMT forces, Feng was still able to maintain guerrilla bases. When communication with the top command was cut off, he went by the maxim, "feel your way carefully and go forward." After the Japanese surrender, the successive KMT plunderers were badly beaten by Feng's guerrillas. In June of this year Feng told of the victories of the past 2 months, resulting in the capture of much ammunition, weapons, the Shih-lu mines, and the Kuang-pa power plant. He predicts that in 6 months or a year, all Hainan will be liberated.

FU LIEN-CHANG, PEOPLE'S MEDICAL WORKER -- Hsien-tai Jih-pao, 22 Aug 49

Fu Lien-chang (Ueda: 447, 12010, 7372) was born in 1895 in Fukien, and received his medical training in the Christian hospital in Ting-chou (now Ch'ang-ting), where he afterwards served as a physician. In 1927, when the Red Army expanded from Kiangsi into Fukien, and was greatly in need of physicians, Dr Fu resigned his post and went over into the Communist region of Kiangsi.

In 1933 the Central Hospital in Jui-chin was built under Dr Fu's leadership. He was greatly respected by the authorities who made every effort to procure needed supplies. Besides his regular duties, Dr Fu trained first-aid workers.

When the Red Army started on the Long March, Dr Fu served his comrades unsparingly, living up to the high ideals of a physician. In the rough unsanitary conditions of Yen-an, he continually worked for improvement and promoted disease prevention work in the surrounding countryside.

When the Liberation Army set up headquarters in Pei-p'ing this spring, Dr Fu threw himself heartily into his professional work there, with special emphasis on health and welfare work for children.

WU YAO-TSUNG, A GENUINE CHRISTIAN -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 16 Jul 49

Wu Yao-tsung (Ueda: 1207, 9249, 2322), a native of Chung-shan in Kwangtung, is now more than 50 years of age. He is earnest, frank, and affable.

After finishing the Customs College in Shang-hai but having little taste for such work, he studied theology in China and in the US, graduating with the BD degree. Returning to China, he became editor-in-chief for the National Committee YMCA of China, and a member of the National Christian Council. He made a realistic study of religious problems and feels that Christians should take an active part in political and social movements.

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At the outbreak of war, Wu went west to Cheng-tu where he lectured at West China University and was much sought after by students concerned with religious and other problems. He wrote frequently for the "Breath of Heaven" magazine, emphasizing the social gospel rather than personal faith, and advocating that a Christian should go out and serve society as Jesus did.

On returning to Shang-hai after the war, Wu took part in many democratic movements. During the 5-day truce in June 1946 he became aware of KMT insincerity and blamed US help for prolonging the civil war. He called for a drawing together of all democratic persons.

While in Hong Kong this spring on a visit, Wu said, "When a government treats its people as machines, tools, or slaves, the people will revolt; as Jesus looks at it, they should revolt." He also said, "A real Christian should give his energies to social revolution."

At present Wu has joined the new political conference, "as if joining in the creation of a new age."

CH'EN CH'I-YU, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHIH-KUNG PARTY -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 19 Jul 49

Ch'en Ch'i-yu (Ueda: 12864, 605, 2456) is a native of Hai-feng in Kwangtung. He studied in Japan, and is proficient in the Japanese language. In 1922 he served as foreign affairs agent in Shan-t'ou (Swatow) for Ch'en Chiung-ming (12864, 6820, 4485). After the latter's defeat, he became one of the four founders of the Chih-kung Party.

When war broke out with Japan, his knowledge of Japanese affairs led to his appointment as a special agent in Hong Kong, reporting directly to Chiang. Coming under suspicion for contacts with Japanese, he was falsely accused, and imprisoned in Kweichow Province, finally being released in 1943.

When the war ended, Ch'en returned from Ch'ung-ch'ing to Hong Kong, where he again became active in the Chih-kung Party, of which he is now the head.

FENG WEN-PIN, YOUTH LEADER -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 21 Jul 49

Feng Wen-pin (Ueda: 13682, 4321, 3112) is considered by many as an intellectual. However, at 8 years of age he was a boy laborer in the railway repair shops in Shang-hai, and thus is thoroughly familiar with a laborer's problems.

This dynamic leader of youth entered a coal company as an apprentice, and joined a labor union. Later, he joined the Communist Youth. Active in the labor movement, in 1928 he formally joined the Communist Party, and in 1930 did political work in the Soviet area of western Fukien. By 1933 his talents brought him to be secretary of the Fukien Provincial Committee, and in 1935 to be the secretary of Communist Youth Movement.

During the war years he worked with the youth in the liberated areas, and wrote several brochures, such as "How To Establish New Democracy Youth Groups." He now holds important positions in the Youth Movement and in the Party, and is a forceful and pleasing speaker. His age is 38.

HUANG TING-CH'EN, ORGANIZING DIRECTOR OF CHIH-KUNG PARTY -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 25 Jul 49

Huang Ting-ch'en (Ueda: 14693, 14679, 9596) is a native of Hai-feng in Kwangtung. He joined the party because his sense of justice and truth led him to become wary of Chiang Kai-shek's plots; also, because of his friendship with Ch'en Ch'i-yu.

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Through this friendship, and that of Ch'en Chiang-ming, he was able to take a course in the Medical School of the Imperial University in Japan. In 1928 he returned and began practice; later, during the war he went to the interior. After the war he practiced his profession in Kuang-chou (Canton) and was able to befriend some progressive persons. As conditions worsened, he fell under suspicion and had to take refuge in Hong Kong.

Huang is a man of fine public spirit and is the organizing director of his party.

CH'IU CHIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 10 Aug 49

Ch'iu Chin (Ueda: 26, 12380), interviewed by a reporter, told of his service for more than a decade with British and American steamship companies, during which time he was ill-treated and exploited.

Seamen struggled long against unfair wages and conditions and finally organized the big Hong Kong strike of 1922 and the protest strike over the May 30 incident. Ch'iu came to realize that the problems were not those of seamen alone, but also those of the whole political and social system; that the compradore feudal system must be overthrown, imperialism checked, and a new government set up. This could be accomplished only under CCP leadership. Ch'iu and many others joined the Party and not a few suffered persecution. Ch'iu is conscious of his great honor and responsibility in representing labor in the CPPCC (China People's Political Consultative Conference).

LI WEN-I, PROGRESSIVE FEMINIST -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 26 Jul 49

Miss Li Wen-i (Ueda: 4735, 4321, 2327), age 42, a native of Hupeh, is an unassuming member of the Democratic League Central Committee.

During the war she was in K'un-ming, acting as chief secretary of the local court. She also joined the YMCA. Her leisure time was spent serving the women of Yunnan, promoting literacy, and organizing fellowship groups. In the winter of 1945 the Yunnan Women's Federation was formed. Miss Li was also much interested in the women of the non-Chinese tribes comprising 70 per cent of the population in that province. The story of her work was published in 1947.

Returning to Shang-hai in 1946, Miss Li was impressed with the KMT ineptness and corruption that frustrated the noble ideals of UNRRA.

Miss Li is now a member of the standing committee of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and one of their representatives at this meeting of the CPPCC. Miss Li is the wife of Chou Hsin-min (1235, 4376, 5935), secretary of the Democratic League. Last year she was one of the Chinese delegates to the International Democratic Women's Congress in Budapest.

YANG KEN-T'IEH, CHU FU-SHENG, PEASANT DELEGATES -- Chuan Min Jih-pao, 27 Jul 49

Yang Ken-t'ien (Ueda: 5123, 9272, 7478) is secretary of the provincial committee of Chahar and political commissar for the Chahar military district.

Chu Fu-sheng (4717, 2366, 893), a native of Shantung, suffered much under the KMT. Later, under the CCP he joined the militia, making a good record. He is clear and careful in speech and makes an excellent member of the Conference.

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TS'ENG CHAO-LUN, DEMOCRATIC SCIENTIST -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 25 Jul 49

Ts'eng Chao-lun (Ueda: 4661, 4510, 391) has been editor of the weekly science section of the Wen-hui Pao in Hong Kong and holds office in the Hong Kong-Kowloon branch of the China Science Workers' Federation.

Ts'eng studied chemistry in the US and did some research on atomic energy. He was appointed the Chinese delegate to the Atomic Energy Control Committee.

Ts'eng is popular with students, shares their recreations and is much in demand for intellectual conversation. He is deeply interested in the democratic movement, takes an active part in public affairs, and is very assiduous in his research.

MAO TUN, DEMOCRATIC PERSONAGE IN CULTURAL CIRCLES -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 2 Aug 49

Mao Tun (Ueda: 9810, 7806) is a very well-known leader in the new cultural life of China. Although 53 this year, he still retains much of the vigor of youth. At the close of the war, he returned to Kuang-chow from Ch'ung-ch'ing and was much in demand to speak to students. Hong Kong also gave him a very enthusiastic welcome. From there he went to Shang-hai and braved the dangers of the KMT's persecution of leftist writers.

Toward the end of 1947 he was invited to the Soviet Union where he spent 3 months, returning to Shang-hai. He now is in the liberated areas.

CHU TE-HAI, MINORITY REPRESENTATIVE -- Chuan-min Jih-pao, 5 Aug 49

Chu Te-hai (Ueda: 4717, 3172, 6182) represents one and a half million Koreans in the Northeast. He says they fled there from Japanese oppression, and at one time the number reached 3 million. Since 1945, about half this number have gone back to their native land.

LIN P'ING, HERO IN LIBERATION OF SOUTH CHINA -- Hsien-tai Jih-pao, 26 Aug 49

Lin P'ing (Ueda: 4803, 2899) is widely known in Hong Kong and south China. A native of Hsing-kuo in Kiangsi, he was born in a poor family that had suffered much from feudal oppression. Lin joined the Red Army in his native province. On 2 December 1943, local armed troops in the East River section of Kwangtung were formed into the East River Column under Communist leadership; Ts'eng Sheng became commander and Lin P'ing political commissar.

After the Political Consultative Conference in January 1946, Lin P'ing was a member of Truce Team No 8, to see that the provisions of the Conference were carried out. Chang Fa-k'uei maintained that there was no East River Column, only guerrillas but Lin P'ing finally won his point and the Column was moved to Yen-t'ai (Chafoo) in Sha-tung by 29 June. Since the KMT did not keep their promise of security for demobilized members of the Column, these men were forced to take up arms in self-defense and led the people in resisting conscription. Lin P'ing came from a sickbed in Hong Kong to take command. He has been active in preparing the way for the liberation armies marching south.

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